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## More Money, Quicker Money

BUSINESS men in El Paso and all over the southwest, including bankers, are invited to consider a practical plan to ease up the stantly, and start all business operations off newly on a line that promises greater prosperity and more rapid progress.

The plan is nothing more or less than adopting an earlier settlement day each

This can be done simultaneously by all dealers and consumers. Retail dealers may wisely offer a small discount on all bills paid on or before the tenth day of the month. But no discount should be needed to induce merchants in dealing among themselves, to pay promptly; self interest will urge this course, once it is fully understood just what ill effects the present general drag in payments is having.

The weekly payday prevails among most industries, and a large part of the retail trade is cash. Semimonthly paydays in government offices and railroads ought to facilitate prompt settlements of customers' accounts with retailers. But many merchants, dealing among themselves, are backward about settling their bills, and the result is a drag all along the line.

The retailer has the first call on the money of the consumer. He is supposed to finance his own backward accounts, through the banks or with his own reserve capital. But there is no reason why he should make the wholesaler wait for his money, beyond the usual term of commercial usage and courtesy. If the wholesaler deals with a jobber, the jobber ought to have his money promptly. And the money should be passed on to the manufacturer or producer, promptly within the usual period.

If everybody would adopt a regular settlement day, say the tenth or 15th day of each month, the pressure on all lines of business would quickly let up, the banks would not be subject to such a strain, and business would flourish with

new life. Of late years, it has become the custom of even some of the largest business concerns, to hold up their payments until all possible cash could be collected from customers. This has resulted in steady increase of "tied up" capital in all lines of business, and increasing pressure on the banks to finance the dragging payments. It used to be regarded as essential that all businesses should have enough "working capital" to take care of current outstanding accounts and make pryments promptly when due. But this plan seems to have fallen more and more into disuse, and there has been an increasing tendency to make the last man in

the procession do all the rustling and wait longest for what is due him.

Some large business concerns in El Paso have long made a practice of keeping statistical records showing the percentage of outstanding accounts collected up to each day's close. Year by year and month by month, this percentage offers at valuable comparison, as to the general state of business and finance, and as to the efficiency of the collection department. The Herald has just had access to the percentage records of one of the largest establishments in El Paso, which show with graphic force the change that has taken place.

Two years ago, 65 percent of the current accounts of this house had been paid by the 18th of the month; a year ago, only 53 percent had been collected by the 18th; a month ago, 42 percent; this month, 46 percent.

Two years ago, 69 percent of the current accounts of the house referred to had been collected by the 20th of the month; 66 percent a year ago, 55 percent a month ago, 51 percent this month.

Two years ago, 80 percent had been collected by the 25th of the month; 71 percent a year ago, 69 percent a month ago, 69 percent this month.

Two years ago, 88 percent had been collected by the 27th of the month; a

year ago 76 percent, last month 75 percent, this month 75 percent. This year, the manager states, there is a heavy payment always on the last day of each month, bringing the percentage of collections up to a high point in the 90's, but there is an increasing tendency noticeable to let some bills go over the 30 days; and the last two or three days of each month bring in two to four

times as much money as they used to bring in, showing an increasing tendency to let settlements drag until the last possible moment. Now if, by agreement, a fixed settlement day could be adopted, say the tenth or 15th of each month, the machinery of business would go forward with well greased bearings. The banks at first would have to extend their accommodations somewhat, but the reaction would come in a very few days, with the return of deposits. The prompter interchange would be to the advantage of everybody, A lot of capital would be released, interest outlay would tend to reduce, there would be more money available for miscellaneous demands, and closer prices could

be quoted when it became known that settlements would not be retarded. Every business concern carries its customers throughout one month, during which goods or service have been furnished and payment withheld. If then, accounts rendered be held up another 25 or 30 days, as the custom runs now in many lines, it is easy to see that the amount of "working capital" required to ckward settlements may be doubled or almost doubled, resulting in corresponding withdrawal of the capital from profitable employment.

The remedy lies in the hands of each individual business man, banker, and customer of either. The reform must start with the business men themselves, while the encouragement of prompt settlement by retail customers must of necessity be more gradual, a process of education and encouragement with the

judicious use of discounts. Why not try it one month and see how it works? Let every business man now make up his mind that before October 15 he will pay every current account he owes. Let the banks give their customers assurance that they will protect them in this, to the extent of reasonable extension of temporary additional credit. It will be seen, after one trial, that the situation will quickly adjust itself, every business man will find money in his deposit account to pay bills when due, and a vast amount of capital now engaged unprofitably will be released to productive

Try it in October, and see how it goes.

## Not Reform, But Common Sense

ANY OF THE great railroad systems have extremely rigid rules against trainmen drinking liquor while on or off duty. The reports that in a certain railroad town of 3000 inhabitants, 29 saloons Courished, in spite of the rule. After fair trial of the rule, and failing in its strict enforcement, the railroad chose the most practical remedy for an evil condition, and established an attractive club house at the town, for railroad men. Six months later, nearly half the saloons had failed and closed. Two years after the club was opened, only seven of the 29 saloons remained.

No plan for the reduction of the liquor evil, which does not include substitution of other resorts for men, can succeed permanently at this time. In spite of all that can be said against them, the saloons do fulfil certain functions of a social club for the masses. This fact must be recognized in any campaign for better conditions.

The Southern Pacific reports that in four years ending July 1, 1912, 150,000,000 persons were carried on the trains of that line without a single life of a passenger being lost through collision or derailment. Undoubtedly the care of the road for the comfort and convenience of the employes has been a very great factor in the safe operation of the system.

The Santa Fe maintains a very elaborate systems of employes' reading rooms or club rooms. During the winter, regular entertainments are given in all the reading rooms. The superintendent reports that arrangements are being made to put on an elaborate series of concerts by grand opera singers, college glee clubs, and bands, and also series of travel talks illustrated with moving pictures, and general educational lectures. He makes the astonishing statement that 1800 applications are on file from entertainers and organizations that wish to appear in the Santa Fe reading rooms during the winter season.

The Railroad Y. M. C. A. cooperates actively with many railroads to give the employes the kind of club accommodations that appeal most strongly to the majority.

It is noteworthy that the employed men of the average small town along the big railroad systems have more advantages of this kind than have their brethren in the larger cities. In the cities, these things are left too largely to take care of themselves, with consequent neglect that is anything but wholesome.

# One-Sentence Philosophy

(Philadelphia Record.)

Many literary lions are very tame.

The fellow known as a borrower is always lonelyy.

The sign painter can always make a name for himself.

name for himself.

Too many of us wa't for the clouds before saving up for a rainy day.

Some take things as they come, others take chances; it's a loss up.

Many a fellow has made his mark by making a mark of some other fellow.

Hoax-"Isn't it funny how many society girls go on the stage?" Joax-"Yess; and isn't it furny how few of them 'go'?"

JOERNAL ENTRIES

GLOBE SIGHTS. (Atchison Globe,)
Probably you have trouble enough without fretting because the bison was The doctors now agree that colds are contagious. But doctors know so many things that aren't so.

There are several ways of seeking trouble, but marrying an extravagant wife is the greatest cinch in that dissection. Fashion note: This fall, if the weather does not become too cool, the women will continue to wear Vulgarian effects.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Many a brave man is apt to fear a (Topeka Journal.)

Opportunity seldom makes the man carried by a heavy majority. The rethe pawnbrokers.

Opportunity seldom makes the man carried by a heavy majority. The rether pawnbrokers. Sweet are the uses of adversity—to the pawnbrokers.

Even the mucilage gets stickler than usual during the hot weather.

No man, regardless of what he may think, has a mortgage on trouble. If dogs could talk they'd probably protest against the petting that some of the back of the bride's head may develop into a thing resembling a offer for the entire issue already has doorknob.

#### The Fireman By GEORGE FITCH.

HE fireman is one of the most prominent members of our leisure class. His duty is to loaf 23 hours of the day and to twist the tail of the fire fiend with great vigor and expression during the 24th hour.

If the fire fiend would only leave his tail exposed during regular hours life would be almost all joy for the fireman, who would attend the ball game every day and go on river excursions at night. But he never knows when the twisting is to be done. Sometimes he will rise at 3 n. m. to squirt industriously until breakfast time; and then again he will drop a half gnawe. ear of sweet corn at dinner time and travel four miles over a cobbiestone pavement on the back of a hose cart in order to subdue a teverish coal shed. Because of this uncertainty the fireman can do nothing but hang around the premises and wait. Waiting is the fireman's chief occupation. He is more patient than the man who has been promised a job by the Democratic candidate for congress and who has been holding on the knob of the white house door ince March 4th.

Waiting for work is also the life job they will not be understood. Why then do not these men rush nobly into the ranks of the firemen? It is because the fireman gets his work after waiting

The chief duties of a fireman when he finds work are to arise, leap nimbly into a large-legged pair of pants, slam



Rescuing fat gentlemen who have awakened too late and found the elevator not running."

on a helmet, slide down a brass pole and eatch the rear of the hose cart as it goes past. He then rides swiftly to his task like any millionaire holding on with one hand and buttoning his shirt with the other. Arriving at his job, he takes a large impetuous hose, hoists it up a 30 foot ladder and squirts it on the flames, brushing the cinders, burning shingles and plate glass out of his eyes with deft movements of his hand. Sometimes he climbs down from the ladder and at other times he falls into the fire | th and has to be dug out from under 1000 from Mrs. Agnes Orner:

Van Horn, Tex., Sept. %.

When the fireman is not squirting water he is climbing up a red hot wall and rescuing beautiful ladies and fat von when the fireman is not squirting water he is climbing up a red hot wall and rescuing beautiful ladies and fat von when you called the following letter she received from Mrs. Agnes Orner:

Van Horn, Tex., Sept. %.

No doubt you will be sur rised to get a letter from me; but Chas. Owen, my lawyer in El Paso, sent me your letter you wrote him and I remember you would be supplied to the following letter she received from Mrs. Agnes Orner:

Van Horn, Tex., Sept. %.

and rescuing beautiful ladies and fat. gentlemen who have awakened too late and have found the elevator not running. The fireman who cannot climb up Il stories by a water spout and carry two women and a baby over a plank to safety would be jeered by his comrades. Some firemen live to a fat old age and are buried in one piece by their sorowing comrades after they have died omfortably in bed. But many of them do not return from the fire until several days afterwards when the ruins have cooled sufficiently to allow the undertaker and the coroner to enter. For this reason we do not gaze with envy upon the firemen as he loafs around the station in his shirt sleeves doing nothing all day and waiting patiently for the chance to allow a large brick house to fall on him. (Copyrighted by George Matthew

## The Iceman

- By Walt Mason When days are hot the iceman brings his little chunk of hail, and he has heal ing in his wings, and in his pockets kale. Through crowded streets, in busy marts he bears the boon of ice, and, in the fullness of our hearts, we kick about the price. To sickrooms, when we're nearly dead, he brings his precious freight; the patients then sit up in bed, and roar about the weight. In tenements, where poor folks dwell, his dripping load he bears; his patrons then rear up and vell, and throw him down the stairs. He makes it possible to live when summer heat is sore, and what reward do people give? The protest and the roar! "You surely ought to get, the bounce," they cry, when he is round: "you bring us only half an ounce, and charge us for a pound!" But patiently the iceman goes, serene, remote and wise, and daily brings us bergs and floes of microscopic size. The multitude around him roars, and hoots him as he drills; be brings his hailstones to our doors, and then sends in his bills. Why roast the iceman bitterly, and crowd him to the wall? We folks should proud and grateful be, to get his ice at all.-Copyright, 1913, by

#### ROAD BOND ISSUE IS VOTED BY YUMA

George Matthew Adams.

Yuma, Ariz., Sept. 29.-In a special election upon the issue of \$500,000 in road bonds, returns from seven of the largest precincts show that the issue turns thus far received show 381 for

## ABE MARTIN

No matter how well a feller is doin' his wife is allus figurin' on how much more he could save if he'd quit smokin'. of many thousand tired men who have A grocer often goes t' th' the-ater jist t' learned to ask for it in Volapuk so that see if th' folks that owe him are still in

#### Letters to The Herald.

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the will be withheld if requested.]

SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Editor El Paso Herald; The safest place a man can be is inside of a railway passenger train, wooden cars not excepted. Much is wooden cars not excepted. Much is said by the press about the large number of people killed by moving railway trains. The statistics of the interstate commerce commission for 1912 show that if there had not been since the commerce of the a single accident to railway trains, 92 percent of all the people killed by the trains would have been killed any-

so percent of all the people killed by the trains would have been killed anyway. The number of trespassors on the right of way killed was seven times as great as all the others killed, and 39 times as great as the number of passengers killed in train accidents.

A large part, of accidents to employes is due to a disregard of the elementary rules of safety. Train accidents are generally due to a violation of the rules of operation. Of the 48 train collisions in 1912, 13 occurred on lines having block signals, which on relative mileage basis is by no means creditable to safety devices and is chargeable principally to a disregard of the indications of the latter. The human element is still the most important factor in safe operation of rallway trains.

Of passenger cars purchased by railous in 1912, 20 percent were of steel construction, and in the present year of percent of passenger cars under construction are being made of steel. Railways are ordering steel cars faster than the manufacturers can make them.

the manufacturers can make

J. L. Campbell. FROM MRS. ORNER.

st sends The Herald following letter she received

letter you wrote him and I remember you when you called on me at my home at 692 Myrtic avenue after I was brought home from the hospital after having my right kidney removed. Now, my dear sister, I am innocent of it all, but I am unable to prove so, after Mrs. Lucile Archer turned against me. I had always considered her my best friend until she got up at my Pecos trial and swore against me.

me.

I loved my little girl better than my own life. I didn't have to kill her if I didn't want her for her grandma and grandpa always tried to get her from me. But I would not give my baby up to anyone. My husband was a high Mason and so was my father. I could have sent my little girl to the Mason home free of charge any time. charge any time.

And I don't think there is any mother living that could kill her own tweet child.

If you can do anything for me through the press please do so. And God will reward you for helping a

sister in trouble.

This will be my fifth trial now and I am awful tired of it all. I hope I shall come clear this time. I got four lawyers for this trial to fight

Mrs. Agnes L. Orner.

### Wails From the Worried

Dear Editor-A young man called on me last night and took the liberty of chucking me under the chin. I am 17, and I think he acted very fresh to say the least. Shall I permit him to call again? Answer-Yes, just once more, then have your father chuck him under the sink.

Is it true that George the Fifth will come to this country to attend the celebration of a "century of peace" among English speaking people? I have seen something to that effect in the Answer-He may come-August the First is surely coming.

I am suffering from a nervous breakdown, and my doctor recommends that
I go to the country for a week. Where
would be a good place to go—one that
would not involve too much expense?

Welland Hale.

Answer—One week will do no good Answer—One week will do no good. Go to an allopathic doctor and get a bigger dose.

Dear Editor—
My husband is in a very nervous condition. His slumber is fitful, and he talks all night long in his sleep. Is this a symptom of something serious? Does it indicate a nervous breakdown?

(Mrs.) Ella Kushun.

Answer—It indicates that he don't get a chance to talk in the day time.

What is the cause of the hives? Is it dangerous? My daughter has it, but i have not called a doctor. Should I do so. (Mrs.) Ann O'Dyne. Answer—It is not dangerous. It may be good for your daughter—it ought to bring her up to the scratch.

Dear Editor—
My husband has acquired the liquor habit and I am worried to death. If I talk to him he promises to reform, but it don't last long. Can I do anything to make him stop? If not, I look fo his finish soon. (Ars.) Maud Lyan. Answer-Whenever you want to se his finish, give him a drink of shellac

# Crop Failure Not Yet Serious

Will Not Be Felt as Much This Year as Heretofore, Though It Will Have Some Bad Effect. dy Prederic J. Haskin

ASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29 .-The failure of the corn crop in the United States this year may not have as far reaching effects as similar shortages have had in years gone by, but at the same time it ap-pears certain that it will be felt in no ttle degree. When the American corn crop fails

when the American corn crop lands
the principal crop of the nation is
affected. The farmers of the United
States annually plant 100,000,000
acres of land in corn. In other words,
the American cornfleid is as big as
all Japan, is larger than England, and
is as big as all the rest of the cornfields of the earth together, and it is is as big as all the rest of the cornicieds of the earth together, and it is the most productive of all the earth's cornfields, for, while it is only twice as big as the others, it produces three times as much as all of them. The annual crop now ranges between \$2,500,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 bushels, usually approximating the latter [grisually approximating the latter fig-

Would Fill 2,000,000 Cars Some idea of how much corn this represents may be gathered from the statement that if all of it were put into a pyramidic pile with a base a mile square, it would tower 400 feet into the air. Loaded in ordinary grain cars it would require nearly 2,000,000 of them to carry it, more than a load for every box car in the United States. And when we remember that our meat supply is partially the finished product of the corn crop, it will be seen how intimately the outcome of the cern harvest together every table. The every table. how intimately the outcome of the cern harvest touches every table. The extent of the effect of the yield of corn on the price of beef may be illustrated by citing the fact that the difference in the price of corn in Pennsylvania and in Iowa may make at least \$10 difference in the cost of getting a steer ready for the block. The farmer who gets 60 cents for his corn must make each bushel add 10 pounds to the weight of his steer when cattle bring six cents at the farm, or else he will find himself working for charlty.

Farmers Benefit by Failures

find himself working for charity.

Farmers Benefit By Failures

The farmer does not always profit
by bumper crops. Indeed there have
been many times when record crops
have been his undoing. For instance,
in 1906 the corn crop showed a yield
of 2,927,000,000 bushels, while the crop
of 1909 amounted to only 2,772,000,000
bushels. Yet, according to the figures
of the department of agriculture, the
yield of 1909 was worth nearly \$500,
100,000 more to the farmer than the
crop of 1906. On the same principle
that a fruit company may sometimes
make money by dumping whole shiploads of bananas in the sea, in order
to prevent a too plentiful supply
reaching the market and forcing down
prices, there are times when the farmer

reaching the market and forcing down prices, there are times when the farmer reaps a benefit from a crop failure.

It was this idea that Andrew Carnegle had in mind when he said that a war between a European nation and the United States could not last a great while. He asserts that the consequent stopping of the exportation of foodstuffs from America to Europe would force up the price to such heights that a starving continent would demand peace in order that it might eat. After a certain point in food scareity, the price soars much more rapidly than the supply declines, until, at last the point of prohibition is reached and the people mast starve because they have no money with

sight which met har eyes made active they have no money with which to buy.

It has so happened in the United States that there has nearly always been either a very favorable or a very unfavorable crop condition in years of economic legislation. When specie payment was resumed after the panic of 1873 there were some bumper crops which permitted the sale of a very which permitted the sale of a very which permitted the sale of a very large surplus to foreign countries, and large surpl money that was necessary to the success of resumption. After the panic of 1907 it was the large crops that permitted an inflow of gold in sufficient amount to wipe out the shortage and place the finances of the country on a healthful basis again. Likewise, the crop fallures of the middle nincties had a very intimate and important effect upon the financial situation of that day, Food Shortage Not Cause of Living Cost Food Shortage Not Cause of Living Cost It is not a general shortage of food It is not a general shortage of food that seems responsible for the high prices of the present day. For instance, 1880, there was a per capita yield corn amounting to 34 bushels. In it was almost exactly the same, and yet the farm value of a bushel of and yet the farm value of a bushel of corn on December 1, 1880, was 38 cents, and on the same date 20 years later it was 48.8 cents. The corn crop of 1910 amounted to 243,000,000 bushels more than the crop of the year before, and yet it brought the farmer \$150,000,000

less than the crop of the year before, Has Food Appreciated: Just now there is much discussion among economists as to the American dollar. Has its value depreciated or has the value of food simply appreciated? Do commodities go up, or is it the dol-lar that goes down? The man who can answer that question in a way that carries conviction will write his name on the tablet of the immortals. Tomorrow—Moisture and Crops.

AN EL PASO SONG WRITTER. Mrs. F. C. Fox, who formerly lived in El Paso and is now a resident of Amarillo, Texas, has written a song entitled, "Only a Dream, Love," which has been published by the Dugdate company of Washington. The musle was composed by Albert Swift.

### OOP By GELETT BURGESS



HALL HANSOM It makes the other children cross Because Hall Hansom likes to "boss"; Because he likes to have his way

Whenever he begins to play. He will not play

ualess they mind him. "You are a Goop!" they oft remind him.

Don't Be A Goop!

# "This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

PESTERDAY the small boy in our house was committing to memory a bit of poetry which had been assigned to him in school. He called our attention to it by saying, "I like this." The close of the selection

Beautiful hands are those that do

Work that is honest, kind, and true." Probably these lines are not new to most of our readers. They were to the boy in question, however, and he liked the sentiment in them. And we liked him better than ever.

Our list run over the dozen mark again. Here it is: Ada Gill Braid, 11. Gerald Archer, 10. Robert Enton, 13. Haden Evans Christian, 11. Roscoe Ford, 10. Hester McCauley, 9, Frances Forster, 11, Esther McAuliffe, 9 Mabel Hawkins, 17. Florence Price, 12. Marian Barnes, 16. Leo Samuels, 9.

Mariana Gonzalez, 11. Let us have the names of any born on September 29 whose names do not appear in this list. We wish to print them tomorrow, if there are any

## Lolette

A Short Story.

T was during the time of the great revolution, a cold November day,

in Provence. In the little town of Antibes there was a general panic. The people were running about pale and excited, for news of a massacre had come from the capital of France.

A great crowd had gathered around the mayor, who was talking to an ugly looking fellow in ragged clothes. His face and hands were covered with dirt. "It is as I say," he cried, "tomorrow France will be a shambles and now is

the time to make your choice, kingthe time to make your choice, king-dom or republic."

A young man with an unusually open and intelligent face made his way through the crowd and laid his hand heavily on the tramp's shoulder.

"You don't know what you are talk-ing about, my friend," he said calmiy.

"You are trying to arouse hatred and we have no use for people like you in our peaceful Provence."

our peaceful Provence."
Then, turning to his fellow citizens, ne added: "Let that man be alone with his madness." Jean Poltou's calm words impressed the others. A few moments later the tramp stood alone in the square. His face was flushed and his small eyes were full of hatred.

"Death to him," he hissed between his teath "death to he him."

his teeth, "death to them all," In all Provence there was no more beautiful girl than Lelette Sinon, and there was not a young man in the town who did not feel his heart heat quicker when she looked at him. Still they all knew she was not for them, for the gardener's heautiful daughter had given her heart to Jean Poitou, the young

One night, about a week after the One night, about a week after the first rumors of massacres in Paris had reached Antibes, Lolette was lying in her bed thinking of Jean, when she heard shots outside.

door below give way to heavy blows and the nelse of many feet, her old father's cry for help, followed by blows and curses.

Lolette wrung her hands in helpless despair. Suddenly the door of her bed room was burst open and three wild looking men carrying torches in their hands stood on the threshold. They gave a shout of delight at the sight of the trembling, scantily clad girl

"Leave this room immediately," she said, her eyes blazing with indignation. How dare you come in here?"
"Easy, easy, little dove," said one of them, a gizantic, broad shouldered fellow. "No harm shall come to you, or my name is not Carron."

In spite of her struggles he picked her up and carried her out into the street. Lolette screamed and struck his face with her clenched fists, but he only laughed, and carried her towards a small house outside the town. As he put her down to open the door, young man cume rushing from the disction they had come. Carron cursed and drew his sword. cried Loiette. "Help me,

The next moment Jean Poitou was at

Carron grinned maliciously.

"Little boys should not have sweet-hearts," he mocked. "The girl is mine."

The words had barely left his lips when Jean was at him. Dodging the sword, he caught Carron about the waist, raised him into the air and threw him down into the ditch, where he lay groaning with two broken ribs. For several hours Jean walked on, carrying Lolette in his arms. At last they met a squad of soldiers under the command of a young lieutenant.

Jean Poitou gave his name and told where they came from. The lieutenant, who looked like a mere boy, gave Lolette his cloak and scorted the couple to the nearest village.

Before the soldiers left, Jean Poitou saked a sorgenant the same of the lieutenaked as sorgenant the same of the lieutenaked as sorgenant the same of the lieutenaked same of the lieutenaked same of the lieutenaked l asked a sergeant the name of the lieutenant, making fun of his boyish ap-

Yes, he is very young, said the sergeant. "but he is as hard as nails and knows how to handle men. He is a Corsican and his name is Bonaparte, Napoleon Bonaparte,"

#### BOUNDARY HEARING WAITS UPON CLANCY

The Texas-New Mexico boundary hearing will not be held here for several weeks, as judge Frank Clancy, representing New Mexico as attorney will be unable to reach here New Mexico as attorney general, time yet. The hearing is to take testi-mony in the suit involving land in the upper valley, claimed by both Texas and

CUP OF CANANEA CLUB Cananea, Son., Mex., Sept. 29,-E. D. ynton has won the third annual tennis tournament for the David Cole cup. which has been under way for the past

two weeks on the courts of the Business Men's Tennis club. Lynton, by reason of his handicap of plus 15, wroved to be too much for his opponents. BIG APPLES ARE EXHIBITED

#### AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Apples, 10 of them, measuring 13

inches in circumference, were received by secretary A. W. Reeves to be exhibited in the chamber of commerce hall. fruit was raised at High Rolls, N. M.

### DIXON AGAIN ON DUTY.

Charles B. Dixon, the immigration in-spector who was shot by Mexican federal obliers in Justice is again on duty at the immigration station. He has entirely

#### MRS. B. B JAMISON DIES AT LAS CRUCES

Missionary Tells Conditions in Mexicon Youth Charged With Robbing Milk-man, Unable to Give Bond,

Las Cruces, N. M., Sept. 29.—Mrs., Jamison, wife of B. B. Jamison, died at her home on Amador street at 4 oclock yesterday morning, after about a week's serious illness. She and ner child, aged about 11-2 years, spent the summer at her home at Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Jamison also spent his vacation there and accompanied his family back to their home here, about one month

The deceased was 25 years of age, The deceased was 25 years of age, and came to this country about six years ago for her health.

Mr. Jamison and child left here this morning for Lebanon, Ohio, where the remains will be taken for interment.

Mr. Jamison will remain in Ohio and have his household effects shipped to him. He has for some time held a post. him. He has for some time held a posi-tion in the people's drug store on Main

Rev. A. H. Sutherland, D. D., preached in the Methodist Episcopal church South on yesterday morning on "Mexleo and Mexican conditions and the Mexican people." Rev. Mr. Sutherland has spent 40 years in Mexico as a missionary and as a distributor of the Bible. On Sunday evening he spoke on the Bible. Rev. Mr. Sutherland has been requested to give a lecture on Mexico and he will do so at some indefinite date. At the evening service special music was rendered by the choir, which was composed of the following members: Mrs. L. A. Broaddus, Mrs. George Frenger, Mesrs. Orrin A. Foster, R. A. Stevens, George Frenger and W. J. Stevens, and Stanley Brown officiated at the rese organ.

Hold Congregational Meeting.

At the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning no preaching service was held, as the pastor is away at Tucumcarl attending the meeting of the presbytery. Rev. Dr. Sands, who was to preach, was unable to attend. A congregational meeting was held at which Dr. Charles Turner Sands presided Rev. A. H. Sutherland, D. D., preached

pregational meeting was held at which Dr. Charles Turner Sands presided. Services were held both morning and evening at the Baptist church. In the morning Rev. Mr. Vermillion, the pastor, preached on the subject, "Why the Christian life is the best life." Miss Lizzle Carett survey soll.

Davis was going on his milk route, has been bound over to court and is in jail, as he could not furnish a bond of \$3000. Mr. Davis was relieved of \$3

and a pocket knife.

Mrs. Wm. Atterbury, of El Paso, is visiting at the home of her parents. Juan Lucero and son, Louis, went to El Paso this morning.
Will P. Lapoint and Frank F. Lucero went to San Miguel this morning to attend the patron saint feast day. Exer-cises will also be held at the school

house and the flag will be presented. Mr. Lapoint will be the principal speak-

### LA TUNA SCHOOL IS

AWAITING NEW DESKS Anthony, N. M., Sept. 29.—The school board is awaiting the arrival of new school desks and fixtures and it is expected that the school in La Tuna, Tex, will open in about a week in one of the Ochoa rooms, temporarily, awaiting the construction of the new school building which will soon be under way. Mrs. F. D. McKamy will have charge of the school.

Mrs. G. W. Beard is spending sevral days in El Paso.

Miss Elizabeth Garret, of Las Cruces. Miss Elizabeth Garret, of Las Cruces, gave a recital at the home of J. E. Priest. One of the most pleasing selections of the evening was a piece of her own composition entitled, "The Mesilla Valley." Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Pat Colemen, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McKamy, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Lauson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Neitzschman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tinnen: Mesdames L. M. Heineman, D. E. Jeffery, W. Lewis, G. W. Beard, R. C. Adams; the Misses Bessie Emerson, L. Wiles, Lora Story, Luiz, Neitzschman, Mabel Bowden; Luia Neitzschman, Mabel Bowden; Messra Harold and Efton Scongina Roy Hartman and Tony Ferlet. The Crescent club has a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Alfred Greenhood. Rev. O. A. Morris, of Berino, was a caller in Anthony

caller in Anthony.

Miss Grace Story is home from El Paso to spend the week end.

W. Brooks and family were visitors Brooks and family were visitors

Miss Pelicia Carpenter is spending several days with her sister, Bunah, at the state college.

A. P. Scoggins has moved his family from his ranch near here to the ranch of C. E. Miller.

SAYS HORSE RAN INTO FRUIT STAND; SUES OWNER Alleging that a horse attached to a burgy which is allowed to travel on the streets without anyone guiding it, is calculated to do damage, Antonio Maluf filed suit Monday morning against M. Ainsa & Sons, asking for \$200 dam-

ages for personal injuries. The suits was filed in the court of justice of the peace E. B. McClintock.

The defendant has a fruit and candy stand at the corner of Overland and South El Paso street. Last August he alleges that a horse and buggy of the defendants, without anyone guiding it, traveled down the street and into him and his stand. The plaintiff says that his goods were spilled and he

#### was injured. GETS FIRE UNDER CONTROL BY USING THE GARDEN HOSE

While Teddy Machold was preparing

move his household goods from 1308 Montana street Sunday afternoon at 5 oclock, fire broke out in some of the packed articles. After turning in the alarm, Mr. Machold secured the garden hose and started in to fight the fire. He had the fire almost extinguished when the fire companies arrived. One mattress and other household goods were